



**LAST EDITION.**  
**WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE**  
Generally Fair.  
The Metals:  
Silver, 85¢ per ounce.  
Copper (casting), 12½¢ per pound.  
Lead, in ore, \$3.50; New York, \$4.30.

## RUSSIANS MAKE THEIR LAST DESPERATE STAND

Port Arthur Will Fall Before the Arrival of the  
Baltic Fleet.

Japanese Now Hold the East Side of the Fortress at Their Mercy  
and They are Not Far Off—Desperate Battle  
Now Going On.

The fall of Port Arthur seems imminent. Detailed reports of the operations against the position indicate that the prolonged attack is nearing its end and that the Japanese are now entering upon the last stage of the memorable siege. For the first time the associated press correspondents with General Nogi's army has been permitted to send dispatches direct from Port Arthur, and these show that practically all of the outlying defenses are in the hands of the Japanese, who are sanguine of imminent victory.

CHEFOO, Nov. 3.—(Noon).—Japanese arriving from Dainy today report that the Japanese have captured Rihlung mountain, and Sungshu mountain, which lies between the railroad and Rihlung mountain. They say that the Japanese have captured East Keekwan mountain.

Conservative Japanese, realizing the intense desire of the Japanese for news on the emperor's birthday, receive the above reports with reserve. Regarding the capture of Rihlung and Sungshu mountains, they are not considered improbable, but Japanese say that it is not intended to occupy East Keekwan mountain. In August the Japanese succeeded in capturing East Keekwan fort, as was related in these dispatches at that time, but under the concentrated fire of the other forts they were compelled to retire. Japanese officers here say that it is impossible to hold East Keekwan and therefore an attack on that position is presumably only a feint.

When the Japanese occupied the Russian trenches on Rihlung mountain it is said that the Russians turned a current of water into the trenches, but that the Japanese held fast, and previous to this Japanese shells exploded two land mines in Rihlung mountain.

### POINTS OF VANTAGE.

Japs Have East Side of Port Arthur at Their Mercy.

Chefoo, Nov. 3.—(4:30 p. m.).—The correspondent of the Associated Press here has received information, the reliability of which is beyond question, that the Japanese now occupy positions which place the east side of the town at their mercy.

The last assault has caused for them positions which insure their ability to enter the main forts whenever they are ready.

It is calculated by the Japanese that if the Russians do not surrender now they will be capable of prolonging the fighting, by making their final stand at Liangtse mountain and Tiger's Tail, for a month longer, with the more hope of prolonging the struggle. Long before the second Pacific squadron arrived the Japanese flag, it is not believed, will wave over the wrecked citadel. This will end Viceroy Alexieff's dream of an unconquerable city.

The Japanese have captured the main forts and highest points of the east hills, but they occupy in overwhelming numbers positions which will enable them to drive the Russians back whenever they desire.

When the Japanese occupy the east fort ridge they will completely dominate the other Russian forts with their artillery.

### BOOMBARDMENT AT DAWN.

Infantry Attacks by Japanese Followed at Noon.

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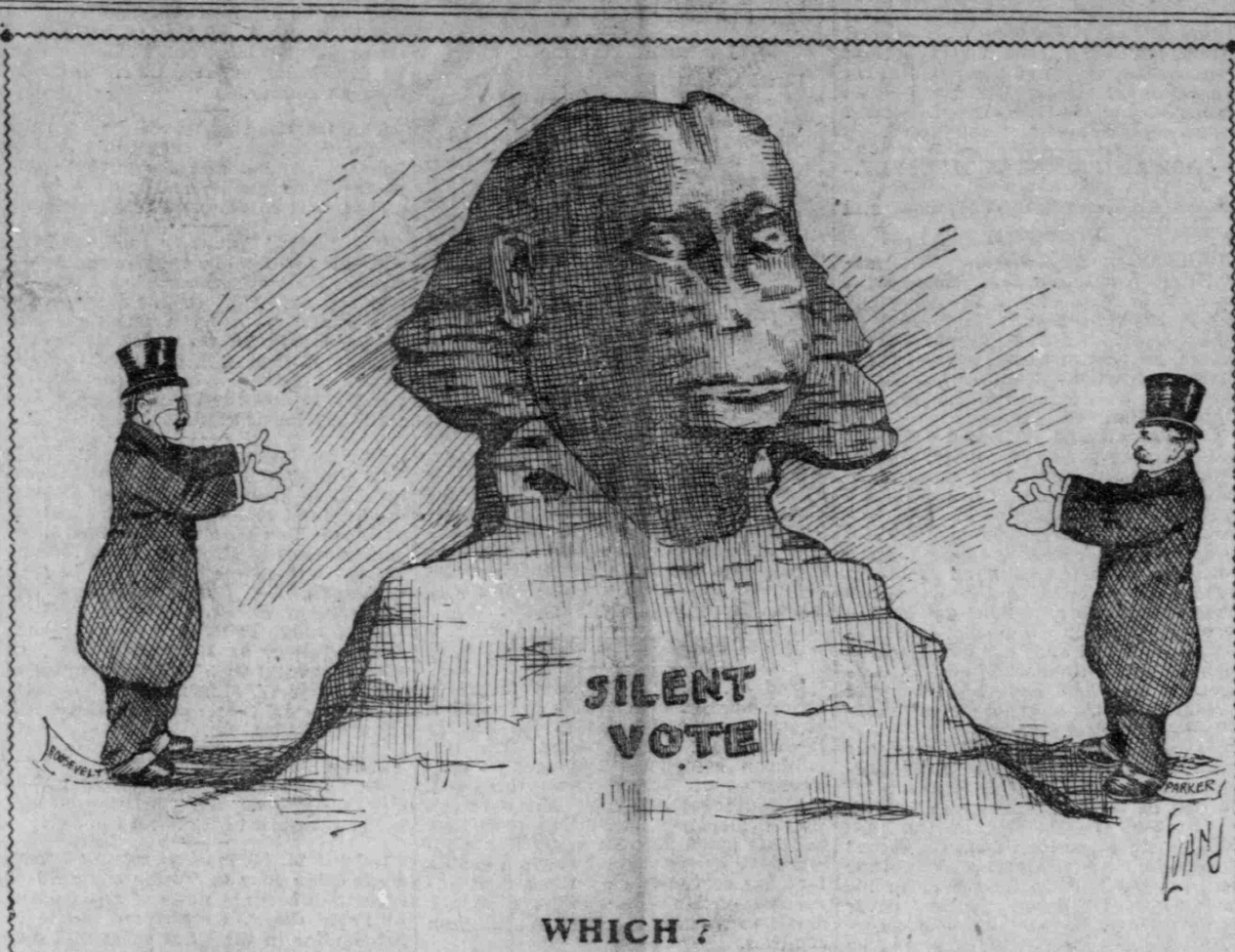
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## JUDGE PARKER IN CONNECTICUT

Four Enthusiastic Audiences  
Greeted Democratic Leader.

ATTACK UPON THE TRUSTS

REPUBLICANS PLAYED FOR ACCEPTING HUSH MONEY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—Four enthusiastic audiences greeted Judge Parker today on his only visit to the state in the campaign, and in several other places through which his special train passed he was given rousing impromptu welcomes.

The Democratic candidate left New York during the forenoon and speed was slackened at Stamford and South Norwalk before the special train reached Bridgeport, where the first stop was made.

The principal speech of the trip was made in this city tonight, though other receptions were held in Bridgeport, New Haven and Meriden, where an address was made from the rear end of the train.

The meeting in this city was the greatest of the trip, and Judge Parker was given a warm welcome from the time he reached the city at 6 p. m.

When the special train bearing the judge and his party, the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, and a special committee of prominent senators arrived at the Union station, several thousand persons were gathered to greet the candidate.

Streets were packed.

He was driven through the crowds to the Hartford club, where the town committee was the host at dinner.

The meeting was held in the opera house, which was filled long before 8 o'clock, the hour set to call the meeting to order.

All entrances were blocked before the time the candidate was driven to the opera house and admittance was effected with the greatest difficulty.

Local state issues furnished the first subjects of discussion by the candidate, after which he took up a number of issues that have formed the topics of other addresses.

One subject was taken up which was of considerable interest—the development of the American merchant marine, and close attention was given the judge.

Militarism, trusts and other issues were discussed in order. Judge Parker held informal receptions after each of his meetings and shook hands during the day and evening with several thousand people.

He remained overnight in Hartford as the guest of J. Howard Morse, candidate for congress in the First district. He will start for New York on his special train over the New Haven road.

SPEECH AT NEW HAVEN.

Judge Parker Welcomed by Enthusiastic Multitude.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 3.—A large enthusiastic crowd filled the New Haven station as Judge Parker's train rolled in. There was cheering when the presidential candidate was recognized, crossing the platform accompanied by Judge Robertson, the party candidate for governor.

The party took quick refreshment and were driven slowly through a number of streets to Music hall, where Judge Parker spoke.

"For a number of years now I have been delivering a course of lectures at the Albany law school. This work and the personal contact with these bright students of the law—many of whom are helping themselves as I did when taking my law course in that same institution—gives me an interest in young men which is steadily growing.

His First Case.

"It is, perhaps, inaccurate to say that this work has given me more interest in law than anything else, but I can truly say that it has given me a great interest in the law—many of whom are helping themselves as I did when taking my law course in that same institution—gives me an interest in young men which is steadily growing.

"I learned today that I had been misinformed, he said, "I was told by a man in whom I had confidence that the facts were as I stated. He received his information from Hurl. Now that I have learned as it is, I am only too anxious to do what I can to correct it. You may quote me as saying that I did an injustice to the public by not stating the facts as they are, and I am willing to do so in my public speeches before the close of the campaign."

STOESSEL WOUNDED.

London, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to the news agency from St. Petersburg says that a Russian officer, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, is reported to be wounded in the leg.

## ONLY FOUR BATTLESHIPS LEFT

Loss of the Yashima Off Port Dainy in June Last Finally  
Acknowledged by the Japanese—Number of Men  
Lost is Not Stated.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Associated Press was put in a position today to state positively that its dispatches from Chefoo, Port Arthur and Tokyo last June to the effect that the Japanese battleship Yashima had been sunk by a mine off Dainy, which dispatches were denied by the Japanese authorities at the time, have finally been officially confirmed.

The loss of the Yashima, though the details show that the Yashima struck a Russian mine and later attempted to make Dainy harbor, this proved impossible and she sank in deep water.

The loss of the Yashima has been concealed by the Japanese, though the Russian authorities have believed for some time that the reports that the battleship had been destroyed were correct.

It is important since it is now disclosed that Japan has only four modern battleships remaining. These are the Asahi, Fuji, Mikasa and Shikishima. Another ship, the Chinyuen, taken from China in 1894, but she is old and not of much fighting value.

Naval experts say that the small battleship force possessed by Admiral Togo was responsible for the tactics she observed at the naval battle of Aug. 10, when Admiral Witteff attempted to escape from Port Arthur, the Japanese battleships refusing to come to close quarters with the enemy, but pounding them from a distance and sending in the torpedo boat destroyers to make night attacks.

The Yashima was one of the first battleships of the Japanese navy. Her displacement was 12,300 tons, about the size of the American battleship Maine, and she had a speed of nineteen knots. She carried a heavy battery of four 12-inch, ten 6-inch and twenty-four other guns of smaller caliber.

The Russian squadron at Port Arthur includes five modern battleships, more or less damaged, and Rear Admiral Rojestvensky's command, which is now en route from the Baltic to the Far East, also numbers seven battleships. In view of the inferiority of the Japanese in battleships their armored cruiser strength is important, they being greatly superior to the Russians in this respect.

## DEFICIT OF FORTY-ONE MILLIONS

Ex-Senator Davis Tells of the Roosevelt Era of Prosperity  
Democratic Candidate Again on the Stump  
in West Virginia.

KEYSER, W. Va., Nov. 3.—When Candidate Davis reached Keyser today the West Virginia Central machine shops were closed down for two days to enable the candidate to hear him.

Mr. Davis said that when President Roosevelt came in power times were prosperous, but ever since then they have been in a state of depression.

Under McKinley, said he, there was an overhanging treasury, containing a surplus of \$54,000,000. Now there is a deficit of \$40,000,000, and amounting to a deficit of \$40,000,000.

"There are over 300,000 federal soldiers here to an audience that filled the music hall Mr. Davis said that the trusts were all kept up by the tariff.

"Although," said he, "as you know, I am not a free trader, I think that the tariff on special things that lesser the trusts should be reduced, but not on the things that are necessary to the people."

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## AUTO CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT COUNTY

Mr. Moyle and Judge Powers  
Address Large Crowds.

SOUTHWEST IS COVERED

FIVE TOWNS REACHED BY THE  
SPEAKERS.

JUDGE O. W. POWERS, James H. Moyle and Ray Van Cott had a great automobile tour through the southwestern section of the county yesterday afternoon.

Judge Powers spoke at Granger, West Jordan, South Jordan, Riverton and Draper. In addition, Judge Powers addressed twenty men during the noon hour in the gravel pit between Granger and West Jordan.

Every one of the meetings was well attended, those at South Jordan and Draper being especially enthusiastic. At both of these places the halls in which the rallies were held were packed to the doors.

The automobile, in charge of Chauffeur Sanders, who couldn't help going some if he wanted to—and he doesn't—left county headquarters at 11:45 yesterday.

Granger, the first stop, was reached at noon. A good-sized audience had assembled in the meeting house and the speech-making was at once begun.

Judge Powers spoke first, being introduced by M. R. Porter, chairman of the congressional committee.

The congressional nominee spoke briefly here. He devoted particular attention to the sugar question, declaring that if elected he would place a tariff on sugar, to the end that the producer of sugar beets may be protected from foreign competition.

Judge Powers showed that the tariff had been so manipulated for the benefit of the sugar trust that while the price of the manufactured product had steadily increased, the price of sugar beets had steadily decreased.

He said that if elected he would represent all of the people of Utah, and closed with a high tribute to the character and capability of Mr. Moyle.

Mr. Moyle Much Applauded.

Mr. Moyle spoke at some length and was frequently applauded. He covered a number of subjects of national and local interest. Among the Democratic performances for the benefit of Utah, he cited the passage of an eight-hour law which was vetoed by a Republican governor, the giving of statehood to Utah by a Democratic president.

The next governor, discussing national issues, told of the extravagance of Roosevelt administration and the cost incurred in retaining the Philippines. The latter he placed at \$100,000,000 a year, and all the nation gets out of it, commercially, is the profit on the \$15,000,000 worth of goods this nation sends over there annually.

The price of beef on the hoof, Mr. Moyle said, was never so low and the price of beef to the consumer was never so high, thanks to the meat trust, which controls prices.

Mr. Moyle told of the difference in price of goods made by American monopolies to American consumers and to foreign consumers. He repeated stories told by a Utah man who has just returned from a mission in England. This Utah man spoke at Heber Wednesday night and told of buying a suit of clothes for 15 cents a gallon, that cost 20 cents a gallon here. He told, also, of the difference in the cost of agricultural implements in favor of the foreign buyer.

Republican Hard Times.

The hard times of 1893 to which so much attention has been called by Republican orators, said Mr. Moyle, really began before the Democrats were in power and at least a year before the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman act.

In conclusion, Mr. Moyle spoke very highly of Judge Powers and the other Democratic nominees, paying a particular tribute to W. J. Horne, nominee for county commissioner, who lives in Granger.

The next stop was West Jordan, at 2 o'clock. While Mr. Moyle was speaking at Granger, however, Judge Powers was addressing his friends in the gravel pit. They received him with the greatest cordiality and gave him a most hearty applause.

At West Jordan a large attended meeting of the Woman's Relief society was in progress. This meeting was adjourned and all in attendance came over to the meeting to hear Judge Powers and Mr. Moyle. In addition, there must have been from 100 to 150 male voters present.

Audience Is Appreciative.

This gathering was very generous with its approval of the remarks of the speakers. They discussed both state and national issues and apparently convinced their hearers that the Democratic ticket for the people of Utah to do this year is to vote the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

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## FRANK J. CANNON STIRS TINTIC

Makes Fervent Appeal for  
American Party.

ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH

DISCUSSES ECCLESIASTICAL CONTROL IN POLITICS.

(Special to The Herald.)

UREKA, Nov. 3.—Never in the history of Tintic has so great a crowd assembled at a political meeting as the one which greeted the orators of the American party this evening.

Long before the arrival of the special train bearing the party from Salt Lake Odd Fellows' hall was jammed. Every one was presented with a small American flag at the door, and the stage was profusely decorated in red, white and blue. The American party drum corps came out on the train and, with the Eureka band, paraded the streets.

Frank Cannon's entrance to the hall was greeted with applause that drowned the music of the band. His address was a passionate appeal to the Mormon people, which at times became dramatic.

P. J. Daly was the first speaker. He explained the position of the American party and declared that it would carry Salt Lake county. Mr. Daly concluded by introducing James "Cricket" Plummer, president of the American club of Eureka. Mr. Crick then introduced "Plummer," who sang "The Flag With-out a Star," and responded to a hearty encore.

D. J. Donahue, a mining man who is now residing in Tintic, made a short, vigorous address. After some enjoyable musical selection by the Ladies' Quartette of Utah, Frank Cannon was presented. Mr. Cannon referred to the work in the Bullion-Beck mine in 1893, saying:

"You sent for me once to talk about your rights and I came, and because we understood each other so well, I have come again. The older ones will recall that, though I was one of the stockholders of that mine and a member of the auditing committee of that company, I came and spoke in favor of the miners. I come now without a special invitation, to talk about a matter of far greater importance than the wages of \$3 a day which those men demanded, and if you have your love of liberty at heart you will listen to me."

Mr. Cannon declared that Utah had failed to live up to the pledges made, failed to realize the glories of statehood which were promised by the constitution. "First I am going to talk," he said, "to the Mormons who are here. I had thought that never on a political platform, would it be necessary to use that name again, had hoped that we would all, Gentile and Mormon, Irishman and Jew, keep step together for the future of this glorious state."

He then addressed the language to the time "when men want to prison as martyrs to their faith and little children were forbidden to tell the name of their fathers."

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